MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII. MILWAUKEE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1860. NUMBER 146.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly: $1.50—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN..... E. E. BRIGHTMAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1860

To Mail Subscribers.

THE FIGURES on the Printed Address indicate the time to which you have paid. For instance: 20Apl1, means paid to the 20th of April, 1861. Subscribers will please examine these labels, as by doing so they will be always posted, and, if they wish to, can renew before the time to which they have paid expires, or detect *any error we may make in giving credit*, and have the same rectified at once.

☞ *We stop all subscriptions when the time paid to* runs out—and no paper is sent unless the money accompanies the order.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble out of it, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

Every BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but every WORD TRUE.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

DANIEL S. DICKINSON FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—In the Binghampton *Democrat*, the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON declares himself for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. While he attempts to explain his appearance at the late Syracuse Convention, on the ground of the deep and mighty desire of his soul for Union and Harmony, he now proclaims a deadly war against those who have broken and ruined the party. "The majority of the New York delegation," he says, "held the balance of power in the National Convention, under the unit rule, and could have saved and united the party they have so wantonly and wickedly divided and destroyed. The responsibility is on them, and the shame is theirs. They will be held to an accountability which we believe will not be wholly lost on them, and which will furnish a wholesome lesson to political jobbers and managers generally."

GEN. CASS "AT HOME."—The principal fact in the proceeding of the late Democratic State Convention in Michigan, was the the insult offered to Gen. CASS. The "Old Public Functionary," was in the city of Detroit when the Convention was held, and when some one proposed that he should be invited to take a seat in the Convention, the motion was contemptuously laid upon the table. A subsequent effort to cause the Convention to offer a common courtesy to Gen. CASS, was summarily voted down. The reason for this scornful treatment of the venerable statesman of Michigan, is the fact that he is for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

STATE LIBRARIAN.—GOVERNOR RANDALL has appointed ex Senator S. C. BEAN, State Librarian, in place of HORACE RUBLE, resigned. Mr. BEAN is a zealous and hard working Republican and worthy of the office which the Governor has conferred upon him.

THE FOURTH AT HUSTISFORD.—We are requested to state that the Hon. CHAS. BILLINGHURST will address the people at Hustisford *to-day*. Mr. JOHN G. DAILY is the Grand Marshal.

VERY TOUCHING!—The BRECKINRIDGE and LANE Committee, of Washington, waited upon the President, who, in reply to their Address, told them to go home and do their duty, "fervently trusting that you may be successful."

Whereupon:—

One of the committee turned and said, with emotion, "Think not, sir, that in going eagerly into the struggle to secure the ascendancy of our candidates, we shall ever cherish the less veneration and devotion for the setting sun."

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1860.

THERE WILL BE NO WITHDRAWAL.

All rumors to the effect that Douglas and Breckinridge contemplate withdrawing so as to make way for a candidate on whom the party can unite, are totally without foundation. The fact is, neither of the selected candidates could withdraw if he would.—They have been put in the field and will be kept there by men who have ulterior purposes to serve, and who really care very little what becomes of the nominees so their personal ends are gratified.

Mr. Douglas, I believe, in his heart would very gladly decline, as he sees an inevitable defeat ahead—a defeat which must forever ruin his aspirations; but he is entirely controlled by men who absolutely own him, and will not permit him to take any step which will not accomplish their own selfish ends.

JOINT ELECTORAL TICKETS.

For the same reason I do not think it possible to carry out the favorite idea of joint electoral tickets in the doubtful Northern States. Both wings of the Democracy are active; but the effort will be to secure as many votes as possible against each other, letting the Republicans take care of themselves as they are very well able to do.

LINCOLN'S PROSPECTS IN DELAWARE.

A gentleman from Delaware informs me that it is more than probable that Lincoln will carry that State, owing to the increasing strength of Republicanism there, and the divisions of the Democracy, between the two wings of which the bitterest possible feeling exists. A Republican electoral ticket has been formed, and the campaign will be prosecuted with vigor.

BRECKINRIDGE IN VIRGINIA.

A large majority of the Virginia papers are out for Breckinridge. Among them are Wytheville *Telegraph* and the Lynchburg *Republican*, which are the most influential of the Democratic organs of the interior.

B. B. Douglas, one of the Presidential electors, is out in a card expressing the embarrassment he feels in acting with two Democrats in the field, both claiming to be the regular nominee, but at the same time avowing his preference for Breckinridge and Lane.

DROWNED.—A young man named Matthias Henzen, a German, was drowned in the dam across Rock river, above this city, on Sunday. While a number of his comrades were bathing, he was amusing himself by jumping upon the pine logs which lie loosely in the water near the saw mill. In doing so he fell off into the river, which is quite deep, and coming up under the logs, was unable to get out. His body was in the water over an hour before it was recovered. He was about nineteen years of age, had been in this city two or three years, most of the time employed in the store of H. S. Shelton, and was highly esteemed as an intelligent, trust-worthy young man. His friends live in Milwaukee, and a twin brother is employed in a match factory in that city. The remains of the deceased have been placed in a vault, subject to the order of his relatives.—*Janesville Gazette, July 24.*

Fire in Sing-Sing (N. Y.) Prison.

SING-SING, July 3—3 P. M.

At 4 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the cabinet workshop of Charles H. Woodruff, of the Prison. The engines were brought into requisition, but before the flames were checked the entire building was in ruins.

The boot and shoe shop was with difficulty saved.

The loss of Mr. Woodruff is $60,000. Insured for $40,000 in twenty different companies in New York.

The loss to the State is $4,000. No insurance.

Messrs. Smith sustained a loss by water of $1,000. Insured in the Atlantic, Astor and Commercial Co's., of New York.

This is the third time that Woodruff has been burnt out since 1854.

The weather was calm, or the entire Prison would have been destroyed.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
2:15 P. M.	12:20 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

1:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
1:35 P. M.	2:35 A. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MADISON.

1:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
1:55 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
6:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 7 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 8 o'clock, for Fort Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw steamers sails for the above ports every day, from the Company's dock at the M. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock.

1776.] **National Independence.** [1860.

Grand celebration of the 84th Anniversary of AMERICAN FREEDOM, in Milwaukee, on Wednesday July 4th, 1860.

PROGRAMME FOR THE CELEBRATION.

Federal salute at sunrise by the Milwaukee Artillery, Captain HERTZBERG.

General Military and Civic procession at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

National salute at 12 o'clock, by the Milwaukee Artillery, Capt. HERTZBERG.

Grand Balloon Ascension between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., corner of Main and Huron Streets.

Grand display of Fireworks at 9 P. M., corner of Main and Wisconsin Streets.

Marshal of the Day, Adjutant ROBERT CHANDLER.

Assistant Marshals, Col. BALDWIN, Gen. J. L. HATHAWAY, Col. H. E. DICKINSON, Col. H. W. GUNNISON, Col. JOHN NAZRO, Col. EDWARD O'NEIL, Gen. BUSY.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The military will form at 9 a. m. on Market Square, and the Firemen and Civic Societies will form at the same time on Main street, between Mason and Oneida.

The procession will unite at 9 1-2 a. m. and march from Main street to the Second Ward, to Third street, down Third street to Menomonee Bridge, across the Menomonee Bridge, into the Fifth Ward, up Reed street to Oregon street, down Oregon street to Clinton, down Clinton to Walker's Point Bridge, across Walker's Point Bridge, up East Water to Huron, up Huron to Main, up Main to Wisconsin, up Wisconsin to Jackson, up Jackson to Mason, up Mason to Cass, up Cass to Biddle, down Biddle to Milwaukee, down Milwaukee to Oneida, down Oneida to Main street, where the procession will be dismissed.

☞ All the civic societies in the city, to-wit: Good Templars, Total Abstinence Society, Band of Hope, Masons, Odd Fellows, Draymen, Turners, and all similar organizations, will please report themselves to the Marshal, and they will be assigned a proper place in the procession.

Hail Columbia!

The day we celebrate.

On this bright morning when the SENTINEL goes flying over the rails far inland, it will meet with scenes at every station, and amid groves and in the villages, of jubilant rejoicing, salutes of cannon and ringing of bells wherever men have gathered together in villages, cities or hamlets. Such a *mattiee* as will greet the paper this morning only comes once a year, and then not only does the spirit move in the crowded highways of reeking cities, but the chorus spreads out westward with the morning rays, deep into the forests of the great west, over the broad prairies, and up the widest streams wherever Yankee footsteps have left their impress, the note of song is raised. The flat-boatman fastens the stars and stripes to a rough limb as he glides down the solitary waters. The emigrant fires a salute with his rifle at sunrise, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the broad continent, one sentiment, due to the day, is coursing through the minds of all and finding vent in a demonstration, the like of which old earth never saw before.

When you drink your coffee this morning amid the detonating Patriotism of your juvenile neighbors, take a look at the old scene and story of the "immortal signers." It will do you good to regard the oft-repeated tale again. Let your mind settle back to the gloom of '76—to the handful of heroes standing round that corner stone—the apostles of Liberty preaching a mighty principle in their devotion; the group stands out well in the surrounding gloom. To "proclaim liberty to all the people," seemed then like mockery; the scattered patriots of a yet unopened continent arraying themselves against the world, breasting with calm heroism the great surge of despotism which swept down upon them; hardly daring to doubt their own ultimate extinction. When you have painted the picture, and hung it up in your mind, there is another that must accompany it. You have the picture of the past—let us call it the "Birth of the Day we Celebrate." Now you must sweep the world to paint to-day's Anniversary. It will not do to sketch the assemblages in our great American cities alone. The enthusiasm that is gushing forth from the Lakes to the Gulf will not fill the canvass; your pencil may trace the glow of bonfires and the smoke of *fue de fois*, ascending from Maine to Puget's Sound, and your canvass is incomplete.—It will be necessary to go to London and Paris—where the stars and stripes are draped over banqueting boards, and American sentiments are going up from warm lips in the midst of loyalty and aristocracy—to the poles, where the whale-man sets the emblem of his country at the mast-head—to the tropics, where the merchantman is making his Fourth of July oration—to the castles on the Rhine, where American tourists linger—to the gates of the Celestial City, in the Chinese Sea, where Yankee-Doodle will be played on American decks, and tarpaulins swung in the red glare of Chinese fire—to the very doors of despotism in all countries under the sun, where hearts are beating to-day with proud happiness—flinging the strange sounds of enfranchised vitality into the midst of dead oligarchies. In every port, on every soil—the principle is bursting into blossoms and fruit. Hang the two pictures up together, they should always be linked on this day, and your children should be taught to look at them thus.

If there is a beating of drums in your town recollect the pulsation extends round the globe, and if you don't feel the better for the thought, you are devoid of the first principles of Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia.

THE TURNERS.—The Turner Society, Workingmen's Association, and Leiderkranz, will form in procession at 10 o'clock, on Third street, and proceed to Williamsburg, on the Green Bay road, where they will celebrate the day by music and songs. Address in German by E. MARKS, and in English by H. E. PAINE. Fireworks, &c., and a ball in the evening.

VISITORS in Milwaukee to-day will find the best of soda water and syrups at ALLEN'S, opposite the SENTINEL office on East Water street.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY J. R. DRAKE.

When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes,
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white,
With streakings of the morning light;
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud!
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest trumping loud,
And see the lightning-lances driven,
When strides the warrior of the storm,
And rolls the thunder drum of heaven;
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows in the cloud of war,
The harbinger of victory.

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly
The sign of hope and triumph high.
When speaks the signal-trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy meteor glories burn,
And as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance;
And when the cannon's mouthings loud,
Heave, in wild wreath, the battle shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,
There, shall the victor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink below
Each gallant arm, that strikes beneath
That awful messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave.
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back,
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
The dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile, to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's only home!
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us?

Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS, July 4th, 1776.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; —that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.—He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.—He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: for protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States: for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: for imposing taxes on us without our consent: for depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury: for transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences: for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies: for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments: for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petition for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our migration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

WE, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Funeral Obsequies over Stephen A. Douglas.

Last night was the evening before the Fourth and so the Democrats availed themselves of the enthusiasm and noise to ratify DOUGLAS. A platform was erected in Market Square, a Lonfire was ignited; bands paraded the streets and fireworks were touched off, and by dint of pyrotechnical fizzling and martial hullabaloos the people were constrained to the amount of several hundred.

Mr. E. G. RYAN opened the show by a few hot remarks laudatory of the Little Giant, but as the blazing bonfire threatened to melt him before he could perform that operation on his auditory, he complained of a throat disease, and begged to introduce Mr. GEO. B. SMITH who "TALKED LIKE A WAR-HORSE."

Mr. SMITH, after this flattering introduction, put himself on his *mettle* to merit the encomium. But it was plain to be seen that he had the heaves. For a war-horse he pranced about well, but the music and rockets made him skittish. After listening for a half hour to his praise of the "Little Giant," we came to the conclusion that he was a better draught horse than anything else, though we thought if it ever fell to him to *draw* a crowd he would break down in the effort. Having heard as much as we could stand of the LITTLE Giant, we repaired to the side show, a few rods up the street, and to equalize the matter, listened for a few minutes to another eloquent speaker dilating on the "BIG Giant."

This Democratic Ratification lacked the spirit and—(we will not say *fire*, for the speakers and audience were half roasted with the bonfire) enthusiasm of former gatherings. It was evident that the split in the party had dampened the ardor and destroyed the hopes of the once unterrified.

After we left, "our LABRADER" resumed the "Little Giant" thread—and we presume if the crowd did not melt under the combined influence of the bonfire and the eloquence—they will be found in Market Square this morning, trying to persuade themselves that DOUGLAS knows no North and no South and that such dreadful possibilities as Honest ABE and BRECKINRIDGE have disappeared in the mists of yesterday.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE 6TH WARD.—On Monday evening a number of Germans were engaged in firing a couple of anvils before ALTPETER'S Saloon in the 6th Ward—when one of the pieces of iron exploded, striking a Mrs. NIES just below the knee, and producing a wound which rendered amputation necessary.

Mrs. NIES is the wife of a German laborer. The accident was attributed entirely to the carelessness of those who had the management of the anvil.

Dr. KISSLING yesterday morning removed the limb, but we understand there is very little hope of her recovery.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ON THE LAKE.—The steamer *Huron*, Capt. PABST, will leave the dock of Mr. R. OLMSTED, on the river, *this* evening, at 8 o'clock, for a moonlight excursion on the Lake. She will return by 11 P. M. Tickets only *fifty cents*.

It will be a fine opportunity to enjoy the refreshing Lake breeze and the bright moonlight; as well as to see the display of fireworks in the city and from the steamship *Milwaukee*, which will be due at 10 o'clock P. M.

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!—There will be a meeting of the Central Republican Club of this city, at head quarters, in Albany building, on next Thursday evening, July 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock. Republicans turn out, as business of importance will be transacted. Speakers will be in attendance. By order of the President.

MASON G. SMITH, Secretary.

Immediately after the adjournment of the above meeting, the Wide-Awake Club will convene for transacting business.

OMNIBUSES TO THE BASE BALL MATCH.—Mr. DAVIS will have two or three omnibuses to-day, running from the corner of Main and Wisconsin streets to the Fair Ground, Spring Street hill, where the Base Ball match is to be played. The game will commence shortly after 10 o'clock A. M., and last till 1, or 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.—GOVERNOR RANDALL was in our city, yesterday, on his way to Sparta, where he is to deliver a Fourth of July address to day. The GOVERNOR reports the crops as looking splendidly, all over the State, and says that the Republicans, everywhere, are at work in earnest and intend to give "Honest ABE LINCOLN," of Illinois a rousing majority in Wisconsin.

THE ANTONIO CIRCUS entered town yesterday, and cast its tent in the Fourth Ward. A large concourse of people attended the performance in the afternoon, which was of an extra description. Three performances will be given to-day as will be seen by the programme.

THE BOYS are in the habit of stealing berries from the stands of the several stores in town. We notice that one storekeeper hides himself behind an empty box, and pouncing upon the young robbers, carries them in triumph to the cellar, where their feelings are operated upon by a switch.

A SMOKING HOT DAY.—Yesterday was the hottest we have had this year. The thermometer, in various localities about the city, marked *ninety*. The air was sultry; relieved, occasionally, by a slight westerly breeze. The clouds at night-fall portended a thunder storm.

EQUAL TO EITHER FORTUNE.—The Waukesha *Democrat* of yesterday comes to us with both BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS at its mast-head. The Editor declines taking part with either, and advises his Democratic readers to "watch and wait."

DURING THIS AFTERNOON the several German military companies will repair to MELMS' Menomonee Garden in the Fifth Ward, where a large rostrum has been erected for music and speakers. This is a capital place to enjoy a warm day, and a great many citizens will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity and resort thither.

ACCIDENT.—CHARLES C. MENTZ was thrown from a buggy on Prospect street yesterday, breaking his leg and otherwise injuring himself. He resides at Eagle, Waukesha Co.

Post Office Notice.

P. O., MILWAUKEE, July 4, 1860.

The Post Office will be open *to day*, (this 4th,) from 8 to 9:30 A. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M.

M. STEEVER, P. M.

MATCH AT BASE BALL.—In honor of the day, our Milwaukee Base Ball Club will play a grand match on their grounds, Spring Street Hill, this morning. Play will commence at a quarter past 10 o'clock. An omnibus will leave the corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, at 10 o'clock, to convey parties to the ground.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN.—The thirsty public may now obtain pure filtered ice water, without money and without price, by turning the faucet of a drinking fountain provided at the doorway of Mr. RICHARDSON'S store on Wisconsin Street, just east of Milwaukee.

Improvements in Milwaukee.

Within the past month we have been in nine of the largest cities in the Union, but in none have we seen as much improvement going on in proportion to the size of the place as in Milwaukee. Chicago has not half the evidences of solid wealth, nor as many solid, substantial buildings in course of construction as Milwaukee, nor is her business or population increasing as fast. In Milwaukee, although the times are hard, the march of improvement is rapid. New stores, new blocks of business houses costing thousands of dollars—new and elegant dwellings—new churches—new streets and newly grading of old ones—new lines of horse railroads, and new first class business houses from the east, are to be seen; no matter in which part of the city you travel.

Baltimore and Milwaukee are the two handsomest, most substantial, cleanest, business looking, healthy cities we have seen this season, except New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and *they* are only superior on account of their size. Every citizen of Wisconsin feels justly proud of "the City of Bricks." We feel proud of her on account of her superior business location—her healthy situation—her model schools—her low taxes—her large and numerous wholesale houses—her A. No. 1 liberal, energetic, enterprising, honorable and wealthy business men—her railroad and water facilities, and her healthy growth.

We feel proud of her as the great commercial centre of the State, able and ready to compete with Chicago or St. Louis in trade, and able to sell goods to country dealers or others at lower figures than any other western city *can* offer. We feel proud of Milwaukee for the reason that her grain market is known all over the world—because her exports of wheat will exceed the exports from Chicago from and after this year—because Milwaukee Wheat brings a higher price in eastern markets than any other Wheat—because her merchants are able to pay cash for what they buy, and thereby take every advantage of the market when purchasing goods to supply their increasing country trade. We are proud of Milwaukee because she is not overrun with a lazy police force as is Chicago—because her morals are better, he criminals fewer, her credit better; and her taxes lighter in proportion to her valuation than Chicago, the windy city of the West.

And what is better, people up this way are beginning to find it out—are using the influence for Milwaukee, after trying for themselves half a dozen different markets, satisfied that the best one of all in the West, to buy or sell, is on the shore of Lake Michigan, at the eastern terminus of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad.—*La Crosse Union & Democrat.*

The Daily Milwaukee Enquirer.

This is the name of the new Breckinridge paper to be issued in this city about the 10th inst. It will be under the Editorial control of Messrs. A. G. ELLIS & A. P. SWINEFORD, who possess the ability to make live, reliable Democratic paper, and we have no doubt the paper will be most liberally patronized. The publishers in their prospectus just issued, say: "It is not our purpose to give in this circular of announcement an extended exposition of our principles or the course we intend to pursue politically, further than that which may readily be gathered from the motto inscribed at the head of this paper.—We can say, however that the *Enquirer* will be purely and nationally Democratic in *name* if possible, but in principal *always*.

It is our desire to make the *Enquirer* not only the best, but the cheapest newspaper in the State. Aside from politics, it will not be found lacking in that variety of general, telegraphic, local, financial and commercial news, usually found in the live newspapers of the day.

In order to secure an extensive circulation, as well as prompt payment, by putting the price of our paper within the reach of all, we offer the following low terms to subscribers:—DAILY—One copy per annum, $4,00; 10 copies (one address) $8,00; 20 copies (one address) $15,00. Address all letters to

ELLIS & SWINEFORD, Milwaukee, Wis.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The furniture of house No. 349 Milwaukee St., is for sale.—Apply at the premises. je29|840dtf

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOURTH OF JULY—REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, No. 26.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1ST REGIMENT, W. S. M.
MILWAUKEE, July 3, 1860.

The several Companies composing the First Regiment Wisconsin State Militia, will parade to-morrow, the Fourth of July, in honor of the day.

The line will be formed on Market Square at 9 o'clock A. M.

The usual Federal and National salutes will be fired at sunrise, and at noon by the Artillery Company, under the command of Capt. HERTZBERG.

The Field and Staff Officers of the Regiment will meet at the Colonel's office, Ludington's Block, East Water street, at half-past 8 A. M.

By Order. RUFUS KING,
Colonel commanding, 1st Regiment.

ROBERT CHANDLER, Adjutant.

☞ City papers please copy. 2t

COMPANY ORDER—NO. 41.

HEAD QUARTERS MIL. LIGHT GUARD,
1st Co., 1st Regt., W. S. M., July 3, 1860.

1st. The Company will assemble at the Armory on morning of the Fourth instant, punctually at 6 o'clock and will leave for Lake Shore Depot at 20 minutes after 6. Dress: Blue Coat and Pants, Shoulder Knots, Cross Belts, Shakos and Knapsacks; Fatigue Cap will be attached to the left button of coat, in rear. Each member is particularly desired to carry a light coat, to cover the blue one in traveling, which, with two pair of white gloves, brushes, &c., will be packed in knapsacks. Gun cords will be packed on outside and under knapsack straps.

2d. Staff officers will meet at Armory at same time as specified above, in full dress.

3d. Band and Drum Corps will report to Orderly at same time, in full dress.

4th. Assessment will be $2,00 each, which must be paid to the Treasurer before leaving the Armory for cars.

5th. The officers and members who intend going to Delavan are hereby required to be at the Armory on the evening of the Third instant, at 8 o'clock, in full dress, with cross belts, shoulder knots, shakos and knapsacks.

6th. Members not able to parade on the Fourth will furnish substitutes, whose names will be given to Electing Committee.

7th. All honorary members and friends of the Company are cordially invited to join the Company in the occasion. Half fare to Delavon and return.

Train leaves depot at 6½ o'clock morning of Fourth.

By order. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER, Capt.
JOHN F. WAGE, Orderly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Debates of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS in Illinois; Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in paper, 25 cents; Maiaeska, by Mrs. ANN S STEPHENS—price 10c.; Michelet's History of France, 2 vol., $3; Splendid Steel Engravings of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, only 25 cents; The Throne of David, by Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM; DEAN SWIFT'S works complete in 6 vol.,—$6,00; Atlantic Monthly for July; Harper for July; Eclectic for July; Godey's for July; Ballou's Magazine for July; Knickerbocker for July. The latest publications are constantly on hand at

W. E. TUNIS & CO

☞ All persons who sell Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus are authorized to give their customers the privilege of using one half the paper, and if not perfectly satisfactory, to return the balance and get the amount paid for the whole. It is the best in the world. It is a great deal better than soda to use with cream tartar. Try it. Most of the Grocers and Druggists keep it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DARLMAN & Co. my22|106

SODA SYRUPS.

J. M. ALCOTT, 208 East Water Street, is manufacturing choice Soda Syrups of every kind which he will sell to the country trade. Those wishing a fine article send in your orders and give them a trial.

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Real Estate Agent,

MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER,

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CITY AND COUNTY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

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CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Lenders of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my21|706dly SAML. I. BRIDGE.

REUNION.

MINER & FARIES have again formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.

Office No. 21 Wisconsin Street. G. B. MINER, R. J. FARIES.

Milwaukee Feb. 13th, 1860. feb12|917dawly1stpp

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph

Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

my14|825dtf-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

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E. TOWNSEND MIX,

ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.

jan12|233dly

Presidential Election!

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN

OF 1860 OPEN!!

Let Every Republican Prepare for the Conflict!!

Circulate Truth among the People!!

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL

Six Months for Less than Cost of Paper and Printing!!!

READ AND BE CONVINCED

The present campaign is to be a memorable one. The battle will be fought zealously between the friends and the enemies of Freedom, and the ground contested inch by inch. In view of these facts, it is apparent that the dissemination of Republican papers and documents becomes of vast and vital importance. In order to furnish the WEEKLY SENTINEL to the people of the North-West, during the Campaign of 1860, we have concluded to offer the paper, FROM THE 1ST OF JUNE TO THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, at the following unprecedented liberal terms:

One Copy for	$0 50
Twenty Copies, (to one address)	$9 00
Fifty " "	$20 00
One Hundred do " "	$35 00

These terms will barely cover the cost of paper before it is printed; but we have determined to put the price so low that every Individual Republican, or organized Club, in

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the First Congressional District.

According to the wishes of a great many Republicans of the First Congressional District, the Committee of said District has agreed and hereby announces that a GRAND MASS MEETING will be held on Wednesday, the 11th day of July, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the City of Milwaukee, in order to re-nominate the HON. JOHN F. POTTER for Congress, and to attend to all other business that the meeting may think desirable.

The Republicans of the counties of Walworth, Waukesha, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee are hereby invited to attend this grand Republican rally, in order to express their sympathy and high esteem for our gallant representative, JOHN F. POTTER, and to show that the Republicans of the First District are alive and ready to do their share in the approaching Presidential Campaign.

Distinguished speakers will be present.

B. DOMSCHKE,
WYMAN SPOONER,
W. F. WORDING,
HENRY LINES,
W. D. BOOTH,
District Committee.

Republican Congressional Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be holden at the city of La Crosse, on Wednesday the 22d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress of said district, to be supported at the next general election.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in said Convention.

The several Assembly District Committees are requested to take measures for the appointment of delegates to said Congressional Convention, from their respective districts.

DAVID ATWOOD,
CHARLES HOLT,
NORMAN EASTMAN,
J. C. CHANDLER,
District Committee.

MADISON June 23d, 1860.

The Farm Mortgage Decision.

We are in receipt of several communications from subscribers and friends in different parts of the State, commenting upon the recent decision of our Supreme Court, affirming the validity of the Farm Mortgages given in aid of Railroads, and suggesting various measures for the relief of those who are threatened with heavy loss by reason of this decision. We give place to one of the communications this morning, as it emanates from a prominent and influential citizen of Dodge County, and renews a proposition for the relief of the Farm Mortgagors, which was first made by him last winter in the Assembly. There is great sympathy felt for those of our Farmers who, tempted by the hope of large gains, or deceived by the misrepresentations of Rail Road Agents, mortgaged their Farms to help build the roads which traverse our State; and are now threatened with the loss of their broad acres and pleasant Wisconsin homes. And while public sentiment sustains the decision itself as just, any practical and equitable measure of relief for those who are likely to be the sufferers by it, will doubtless command the popular approval.

Where Gov. Johnson Stands.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was so little known to the people and press of the country outside of Georgia, previous to his nomination at Baltimore, that little else could be affirmed of him than that he called himself a Democrat and advocated a Territorial Slave Code. Since his nomination, however, some curiosity has been excited as to his political affinities and antecedents. It appears that at the Democratic State Convention which met at Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 4th of last month, to consider the action of the Charleston Convention, there was a great strife between the friends and the opponents of the Seceders and an effort made to send a new delegation to Baltimore. Gov. JOHNSON headed the faction who opposed the Secession at Charleston and desired to send another set of delegates to Baltimore. He presented, from the business committee, the following report:

MINORITY REPORT.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the Cincinnati platform with the following additional propositions:

1st. That the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with *their property of any kind*, in the organized Territories of the United States, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution in this particular, *slave property stands on the same footing as all other description of property*, and that *neither the General Government*, NOR ANY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, can *destroy or impair* the right to *slave property* in the common territories, any more than the right to *any other description of property*; that property of all kinds, slaves as well as any other species of property, in the territories, stand upon the same equal and broad Constitutional basis, subject to the principles of *recognition and protection in the* LEGISLATIVE, *judicial*, and *executive departments of the Government*.

2d. That we will support any man who may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention, for the Presidency, who *holds the principles* set forth in the foregoing proposition, and who will give them *his endorsement*, and that we will *not* hold ourselves bound to support *any man*, who may be the nominee, who entertains principles inconsistent with those set forth in the above propositions, or *who denies that slave property* in the territories does stand on *an equal footing*, and on the *same Constitutional basis of other descriptions of property*.

In view of the fact that a large majority of the delegates from Georgia felt it to be their duty to withdraw from the late Democratic Convention, thereby depriving this State of her vote therein, according to the decision of the Convention,

Resolved, That this Convention will appoint twenty delegates—four from the State at large, and two from each Congressional District—to represent the Democratic party of Georgia, at the adjourned Convention at Baltimore, on the 18th inst., and that said delegates be and they are hereby instructed to *present the foregoing propositions, and to insist upon their adoption by the National Democratic Convention.*

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
THOS. P. SAFFOLD,
H. COLQUARD.

This report, after debate, was rejected and the majority reported adopted, 299 to 41, whereupon, the minority, under the lead of Gov. JOHNSON, seceded, and appointed the bogus Delegates who were admitted by the DOUGLAS majority into the Baltimore Convention upon an equal footing with the regularly appointed Delegation.

This, however, is not] material. But the sentiments embodied in Gov. JOHNSON's reports are worthy of special note. They point emphatically to a Territorial Slave Code, and deny explicitly that doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," upon which Mr. DOUGLAS builds his hopes of the Presidency. Can this "two-faced" Democracy succeed with the People?

The Presidential Candidates.

As a matter of interest to our readers of all political persuasions we give below the name, age and place of residence of each of the four prominent candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States:

NOMINEES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Politics.	*Names.*	*Residence.*	*Age.*
Republican.....	ABRAHAM LINCOLN,	Illinois,	51.
Democratic.....	S. A. DOUGLAS,	Illinois,	47.
Democratic.....	J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,	Kentucky,	39.
Union.....	JOHN BELL,	Tennessee,	63.

NOMINEES FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Republican.....	HANNIBAL HAMLIN,	Maine,	51.
Democratic.....	H. V. JOHNSON,	Georgia,	48.
Democratic.....	JOE LANE,	Oregon,	60.
Union.....	EDWARD EVERETT,	Mass.,	66.

HUNGARY.—At a banquet given at Palermo on the occasion of the armistice, GARIBALDI (according to the *Courier de Paris*) proposed as a toast "The Independence of Hungary," and, turning to his adjutant general, Colonel Turr, said—"Friend, you were my guest at Como and Varese, and you are now my guest here; but in January next I will return you visit—at Pesth!"

The Farm Mortgage Decision—What is to be Done?

To the Editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel—SIR:—The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the "Farm Mortgage" Case, having been published, is creating very considerable uneasiness among a large portion of citizens in this part of the State. Not only those interested as Mortgagors, but many others are also seriously inquiring, *what can be done? or what ought to be done?* if possible, to protect those who may be ruined, if compelled to pay the mortgages; or, on the other hand, to return to the holders of those mortgages the money which they have paid for them.

This is, indeed, an unfortunate position of things! involving the loss of a very large amount on either side, and in many, very many cases, absolute ruin! *Can anything be done to prevent or relieve such a calamity?* And if there can, what shall it be? I think it can, and should be done!!

When the bill "for granting to the Madison, Portage City and Lake Superior Rail Road Company certain lands to aid in the construction of a Rail Road, and to repeal and annul a Grant of Land heretofore made to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Rail Road Company"—was under consideration in the Assembly of this State, at its last session, I moved as an amendment the following additional section, to wit:

"Sec. 13. All the grant, rights, privileges and franchises by this act made to, or conferred upon the said Madison, Portage City and Lake Superior Railroad Company, are hereby declared to be, and are made to, and conferred upon said Company upon the express condition, that the said Madison, Portage City and Lake Superior Railroad Company, shall assume and pay the amount due upon any, and all farm mortgages received or taken by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, from any person or persons whatever in payment for, or on account of stock in said Company; and before this act shall become operative, and before any grant by this act made to the said Company shall, within twenty days after the passage of this act, make and execute in due form of law, and file in the office of the Secretary of State, an instrument in writing sufficient in law to accomplish the object sought to be attained by this section, whereby the said Company shall, in consideration of the grant made to it, and the rights, privileges and franchises conferred upon it, make itself liable for, and shall assume to pay and discharge all the farm mortgages which have been taken by the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company aforesaid, in payment, part payment, or on account of the stock of said Company subscribed for, or issued to, or for, or by the direction of any person giving such mortgage; and the making and filing of such instrument is hereby declared to be a condition precedent to any grant, right, privilege or franchise by this act made to, or conferred upon the said Company, shall be null and void, and shall be of no effect."

It will be born in mind that the bill to which the above amendment was offered, provided among other things, "to repeal and amend a Grant of Land heretofore made to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company." The above amendment was adopted by the Assembly, but the bill was defeated, consequently leaving the Land granted to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company undisturbed by any new Legislation.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Company has not received those lands, and it is not likely that it will receive them very soon *if ever*. At the time the Grant was made to, that Company, it was in a sound and healthy condition, financially; had over sixty miles of road completed, in running order, well supplied and furnished with rolling stock, and was doing a flourishing and prosperous business; its credit and securities were in good standing in the market, and all interested in its success were confident and jubilant! Since *that* time the tables have become turned; its credit has perished, its value, as a stock Company, has vanished, and its affairs have become irretrievably ruined! Why have such consequences resulted? And why have prostration of credit, and financial ruin followed immediately to that Company, upon the Grant to it of public lands to a very large amount, and of great value?

The history of the operations of that company at the time the grant was made to it, and for a few months immediately thereafter, *has been written*; and it is not my purpose to repeat it here. Sufficient for my purpose in this communication, is the fact, that from the day the grant was made to that Company, the then stockholders in it, were ruined to the extent of their stock, and the farm mortgagors became liable to be called upon by the holders of their mortgages, for payment, which is now being attempted through the courts.

In this peculiarly unfortunate, and I may say, almost, if not quite hopeless condition of a very great number of worthy, laborious and valuable citizens, would it be unreasonable, unjust, or inexpedient, to appropriate so much of the lands in question, as migh be required to satisfy and cause to be canceled, all those farm mortgages taken and now outstanding, by that company? I know this proposition, is open to the objection, "that those lands have not been *donated* to the State; but have been granted to the State, only for the specific purpose of aiding in the construction of certain Rail Roads &c." Now Sir, grant this to be true, which I most readily will, yet does it not follow, that *those*, who have been most fatally injured by the effect of the grant to that Company, (whether designedly or otherwise,) have at least, a very strong equitable claim upon the lands, or upon the Legislature for protection? and cannot this be done, consistent with good faith to all interests concerned. And would it not vastly contribute to the advancement of the prosperity of a large number of the citizens of this State, as well as satisfy and discharge a great amount of indebtedness both at home and abroad? and which, in its effects cannot fail to add immensely, in the aggregate to our character for honesty as a people, and justice as a State? *I* think it can.

I propose now to state as briefly as I am able, in what manner the above suggestions may be carried out. Let the Legislature at its next session, respectfully ask Congress so to modify the terms and conditions of the grant, as to authorize the Legislature to make the appropriation of enough of those lands to accomplish the object named.—Should be done by the Legislature, I feel confident that such a modification of the original grant would be readily granted by Congress.

I have made this communication longer than I intended; but for which I might add sundry other considerations in favor of the leading idea herein advanced, but I will defer for the present, sincerely hoping that the subject may be taken up by some abler pen than mine, and that public attention and discussion will lead to a correct and proper conclusion.

Very resp'y your ob't serv't,
STODDARD JUDD.

Fox Lake, July 2, 1860.

CONNECTICUT.—Says the Hartford *Times*, the leading Democratic organ in Connecticut: "The whole Democratic press of Connecticut is united in condemning the action at Baltimore by which the rightful Southern delegates were excluded to make room for those who were without authority to act as the representatives of their States, and who had no constituency to back them up in their claims." This is one of the Northern States which DOUGLAS expected to carry.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT RICHMOND CENTRE.—The Republicans of Walworth meet in Mass Convention, at Richmond Centre on Tuesday next, the 10th instant. The meeting will be addressed by Lieut. Governor NOBLE the Hon. JOHN F. POTTER and other good speakers.

Compliments and Kicks.

Much amusement is to be derived from a comparison of the remarks made by the Douglas journals upon the character of Senator Fitzpatrick immediately following his nomination at Baltimore, with those bestowed on him since he has declined the honor of seconding Mr. Douglas on the ticket of the Rump Convention. The compliments and the kicks contrast very funnily. Here is one instance, brought to notice by the Rochester Democrat:

From the Rochester Union, June 25, 1860.

The nomination for Vice President is one most unenviable to be made, for Benjamin Fitzpatrick is one of the ablest statesmen in the South, and by a service of ten or twelve years in the United States Senate has attained a national reputation and standing. His peculiar fitness for the duties of Vice President, and his personal popularity among his colleagues are shown by the fact that since his entrance into the Senate, he has been invariably chosen President pro tem of every session of Congress.

From the Rochester Union, June 27, 1860.

The declension of Fitzpatrick, and the substitution of Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice, produce a most salutary change in the Democratic ticket. Fitzpatrick voted for the Jeff. Davis resolutions; and he should never have been placed on the same ticket with Stephen A. Douglas. But the Alabama delegation wanted him; and they were gratified at the expense of consistency and propriety.—His declension makes every thing right again.

The New Comet—Letter from Prof. Watson.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser:

DETROIT OBSERVATORY, ANN ARBOR, June 29th, 1860.

On the evening of the 21st inst., a bright comet was detected by Mr. Tuttle, at Cambridge, Mass., which has increased rapidly in brilliancy, and now presents a beautiful appearance to the naked eye.

It has been observed on three different evenings, and the observations show that it has passed its perihelion, or point of its orbit nearest the sun, on the 16th inst., at a distance from the sun of twenty nine millions of miles. It is now receding from the sun and approaching the earth. It will be nearest the earth on the 12th of July, and will then be distant from us forty-two millions of miles.

The comet will be brightest on the 5th of July, and since the moonlight will not interfere at that date, it will present a magnificent appearance. It is now moving rapidly towards the south and east, but will continue visible until the beginning of August.

This is not the famous comet of 1556, which has been announced to re appear this year, and which caused the abdication of Charles V, Emperor of Germany, at its last visit, but is undoubtedly a stranger to our system.

JAMES C. WATSON.

Picture of an "Ox-Eyed Juno."

Mr. H. B. Stowe, in her last letter from Italy, has the following quaint and queer comparison:

Mighty cream colored oxen, with their grand branching horns, and great dreamy eyes, with lashes long and silky, were lying about in the fresh grass or standing pensively musing. One looks into their deep, dark eyes as into some mysterious fountain like that of Egeria, shaded with ferns and rushes—and one sees then why the household divinity, the mother of gods and men who presided over the cradle of infancy, should have been conceived by old Homer as ox-eyed.—The epithet brings to us the true ox-woman fair and broad chested, calm and full of domesticity and homely providences, a clover-fed woman whose breath smells of sweet meadow hay—who chewed cuds of good household thought, silently filling herself up with kindly intents—in whose motherly lap and broad bosom might be counsel and sound wisdom, and an unchanging daylight of calm content;—a woman made for wear, with no fancies, no nervous starts, no megrims or hysterics—but in whose ample sweetness megrims, hysterics, stridulous nerves, and infirmities of weaker conditioned natures might find a deep repose, such as one gets lying on a hay-rick hearing birds sing in a mellow June day afternoon. This is the ox-eyed Juno that one sees in Villa Ludovici, with her sublime brow, her great calm eyes, her full, sweet, noble lips, her amplitude of outline—most needful and fit mountain of womanly kindness, truth, firmness, calmness, sympathy and healthfulness—like these magnificent cream-colored creatures of the Campagna. We much fear that the domestic anecdotes of Juno, as given by her poet, suit as ill with this idea as poetry generally does with reality, and that Jupiter might shrug his shoulders expressively at the contrast. So often is a good animal superior in its morale to the humane type most resembling it. The introduction of wider intelligence seems to play the mischief with creation generally.

DISCOVERY OF LARGE HUMAN SKELETONS.—BUCK, of Driesbach City, six miles north of La Crosse, sends the following account of the discovery of large human skeletons to the Winona *Republican*:

"A. L. Jenks, of this place, in prospecting in one of those mounds that are so common in this western country, discovered at the depth of five or six feet, the remains of seven or eight people of very large size. One thigh bone measured three feet in length.—The under jaw was one inch wider than that of any other man in this city. He also found clam shells, pieces of ivory or bone rings, pieces of leather made of earth and coarse sand. There were at the neck of one of these skeletons teeth two inches in length by one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with holes drilled into the sides, and the end polished, with a crease around it. Also an arrow, five inches long, by one and a half wide, stuck through the back near the back bone; and one about eight inches long, stuck into the left breast. Also the blade of a copper hatchet, 1 1-2 inch wide at the edge and two inches long. This hatchet was found stuck in the skull of the same skeleton. The mound is some two hundred feet above the surface of the Mississippi, and is composed of clay, immediately above the remains, two feet thick; then comes a layer of black loam; then another layer of clay, six inches thick, all so closely packed that it was with difficulty that it could be penetrated. There are some four or five different layers of earth above the remains. There is no such clay found elsewhere in this vicinity.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning the 9 o'clock Newton Express train, consisting of five or six cars loaded with passengers, narrowly escaped being precipitated into the Passaic river, by running of the Newark bridge. The draw was opened to allow the passage of a vessel, and the proper signal shown; but the engineer, who has recently been placed on the road, failed to discover it. The conductor of the train saw the signal and pulled the engineer's bell to stop. The order was promptly obeyed, but not an instant too soon, for the locomotive was within six feet of the draw, and in a moment more the whole train, with its load of human freight, would have been precipitated into the river. It was a miraculous escape, and the circumstances attending it will undergo the most rigid examination.—*The World (N. Y.) June 30th.*

THE GREAT EASTERN AT NEW YORK.—The *Courier & Enquirer* of Saturday says upwards of twenty-five thousand persons visited the ship yesterday. She will not be open for inspection until Tuesday, and in the meantime, not even members of the Press will be allowed on board. Painters are engaged in painting the vessel up, and when the work is finished the vessel will be thrown open to the public, 50 cents per head being the price fixed for admission.

All around, numerous grog-shops are springing up, and the number promises to be very great. One man pays $500 a week for the privilege of locating a lager beer saloon near the ship, and others pay from $50 a week upwards for the same privilege.

DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.—According to the Louisville *Courier's* statistics, the list of disasters on the western rivers since the incoming of the present year, has already assumed terrible proportions.—During the time, only six months, upwards of one hundred lives have been lost, one and a half millions of dollars lost, three serious explosions have occurred, forty four boats have been snagged, seventeen burnt, five lost and injured by collisions, twenty steamboats lost or crippled in storms, and one hundred and nineteen barges, coal boats, and other flat boats lost by storms. The number of serious accidents sums up to two hundred and twenty-one.

THE ALBANY RATIFICATION MEETING.—Speaking of the LINCOLN ratification meeting in that city on the evening of Wednesday last, the Albany *Evening Journal* says it was "the largest, most enthusiastic, and, in every way, the most gratifying and successful meeting which has signaled the opening of any Presidential campaign within our memory."

VIRGINIA.—The Lynchburgh *Republican*, heretofore a strong DOUGLAS paper, has declared for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Mr. GLASS, the editor, was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. He withdrew from the orignal body, but took no part in the proceedings of the one which nominated BRECKINRIDGE.

For Sale or Rent.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

GRAND CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME upon such terms that any one who has any industry can do it. Mr. Gidder, who owns one-half of Lockwood & Giddens' Addition, has made me his agent, to sell his lots in said Addition, at unusually low prices, to any one who will improve them, and on such terms that any one can meet the payments. It is unnecessary to go into argument to convince one who has any judgment that this property, which is situate on the River Ward canal, and will be the most desirable residence property in the city of Milwaukee. It is in full view of the Lake and on high ground which renders its situation one of most healthy situation cannot be found. Its location for business also is very desirable, the Horse Railroad passing through it every fifteen or twenty minutes. Much more could be said about this valuable property, but we will only say, any person who sees any desire to purchase any of said Lots, if they will call at my office they can see a map, and I will go with them and show them the Lots, and they can judge for themselves. The terms on which said Lots will be sold are as follows: Ten per cent, in twelve months; 15 per cent, in two years; and 15 per cent. every year thereafter, the amount to be paid by their respective rates of 7 per cent per annum, interest to commence from the time of the sale of the day of purchase. This is a chance never before offered, and there is every reason to believe that this property will realize 25 per cent in less than two years. The great advantage of the Horse Railroad must, and will make it very desirable. The lots are now free and all purchasers will receive complete title will be furnished to any one who may purchase.

CALEB WALL,
Real Estate and Land Agent and Auctioneer.

Jel3

Lake Superior Pig Iron.

50 TONS NO. 1 PIG IRON, FROM PIONEER Iron Company, Lake Superior, landing and for sale in lots to suit.

HOUSMAN & CO.
Foot of East Water street.

Jel5'60d3m

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I HAVE FOR SALE A BEAUTIFUL country residence, four miles from Walker's Point Bridge, containing 9 acres, highly cultivated, with a superior house on it, and with all other superior improvements. I will sell at a great bargain or exchange for improved city property.

CALEB WALL.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

I HAVE ONE AND A HALF ACRES on the Watertown Plank road, one mile from the city limits, which I will sell at a great bargain.

I have eight acres of land in the Sixth Ward which I want to trade for cheap or for a year's rent.

CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

TWO BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES FOR sale at a great sacrifice. One of Libby's Patent; one of Herring's do.

CALEB WALL.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKLIN Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap.

R. OLMSTED.

VALUABLE HOTEL TO LET.

THE HOTEL AT OSHKOSH BUILT BY the subscriber during the last year, is now offered for rent for a term of years. Apply to JONES & CO., Oshkosh, or to the subscriber, at Albany, N. Y.

JAS. SPRINGHAM.

Albany, June 21, 60.

Also the four commodious stores in basement of the same building. Refer as above. jel5d3m

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST CENTRALLY located Pews in St. Paul's Church with fixtures, for sale cheap. Apply to

E. CULLOTT,
205 East Water street.

apl5d3m

Horses and Carriages for Sale.

HORSES, BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS, Harnesses, &c., for sale cheap.

R. OLMSTED,
Boarding and Sale Stable, rear of American House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE BRED BROOD MARE WITH Foal, by St. Lawrence Horse. Inquire at Livery and Sale Stable, rear of the American House.

mar.3d91m

R. OLMSTED.

TO LET.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE NO. 213 East Water street, now occupied by HUNN & CROSBY. For further particulars inquire of I. SALLOCK, at the General Stage Office No. 384 East Water street, up stairs.

my3d3m3d1f

FOR SALE.

THE LOT 26X120, IN BLOCK 14, Third Ward, opposite Seaman's Furniture Store, Grove street. For terms apply to the undersigned on the premises

PATRICK O'DONNELL.

apr24d3m3m

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL and TANNERY. All near and in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and 40 acres of land, being the former mill site of Brandon, County seat of Saint Croix county, Wis. It has a great water power and is a superior location for one to engage in the trade of the times, and as I cannot manage it, I must and will sell cheap and on good terms of payment.

WM. PITKIN SPIES.

Milwaukee, April 16, 1860. apr3d3m3d3mnov

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOTS 10 AND 11, BLOCK 208, MURRAY'S Addition, 1st Ward, on Prospect street; a very suitable place for a gardener.

Quarter block 97, 1st Ward.

Lot 3, block 181, 1st Ward, corner of Knapp and Milwaukee streets, with brick house containing rooms. Rent $250 per year.

Lots 1 and 2, on West Water street; store and offices to let at low rates.

Lot 5, block 32, on East Water street, with dock on the river.

FOR SALE.

East ½ of 3, ¼ quarter block 21, 1st Ward, corner of Marshall and Broadway streets.

Lot 7, block 22, in 7th Ward, with dwelling house. South ½ of lot 12, block 37, 4th Ward.

Good unimproved land will be received as part payment. Enquire at A. GEN HALL, Kneeland Block, No. 1.

TO PLASTERERS.

2,000 BUSH. PLASTERING HAIR for sale cheap. Orders from the country solicited. at J. R. Sherman's Tannery, on the Canal Water Power, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis.

mar16d3m'dt sept16 J. R. SHERMAN.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, ROPE & TIN PLATE.

Nazro's Building, 121, 123 & 125 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TERMS CASH.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND well selected stock of Goods and shall be receiving during the season additions to the same. Having determined to SELL FOR CASH, we shall sell all Goods, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at the very lowest prices we can afford.

GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Goods in this branch of Hardware, consisting of Charcoal Furnaces, for heating; Sad Irons; Enamelled and French Preserve Kettles; Sauce and Stew Pans; Coffee and Spice Mills; Oval Roasting Coffee Pots; Standing Sad Iron Stands; Hand Warmers; Ring Heaters; Nesting Spoons; Flesh Forks; together with numerous other articles of Housekeepers. (jel2) JOHN NAZRO & CO.

DOG MUZZLES AND DOG COLLARS.

We have just received a large assortment of the above goods, which we will sell very cheap.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

jan21

PATENT EGG WHIPS.

A NEW ARTICLE, JUST RECEIVED. A little ahead of anything ever before produced. Call and see one, at JOHN NAZRO & CO'S.

BOY'S TOY SHOVELS AND SPADES Rakes, Hoes, &c. A full assortment at JOHN NAZRO & CO'S.

TABLE CUTLERY.

BLAIR & PERSONS HAVE JUST OPENED a large Stock of Table Cutlery, of their own importation, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, at low prices. my2

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

Goodrich & Johnson,

216 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE - - - - WISCONSIN.

THEY ARE SELLING OFF THEIR ENTIRE Stock of

STOVES, RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, HEATERS, GRATES, TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE BRITTANIA WARE, PLANISHED & PLAIN TIN WARE, House Furnishing Goods, AT COST FOR CASH.

Now is the time for those who wish to furnish their kitchens with a new stove, or the one thousand and one articles necessary for housekeeping, to come and secure great bargains while they are going.

GOODRICH & JOHNSON.

Jel9 3m3 d1y 216 East Water street, Milwaukee.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Beautiful Assortment —OF— IRON FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Hat Stands,	Umbrella Stands,
Fire Stands,	Fire Setts,
Fire Screens,	Blower Stands,
Coal Hods,	Coal Vases,
Spittoons,	Brackets,
Toilet Ware,	Plate Warmers,

ENAMELED PARLOR GRATES

FROM $6,50 TO $65,00, AT

CARLISLE & STRAGHTON'S,
Seaman's Block, Huron St

nov8

WHITE'S Patent Lever TRUSS —AND— SUPPORTER

Hernia and Uterine Diseases Cured.

THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE CONSTRUCTED upon entirely NEW principles, securing a combined *inward* and *upward* action, thus relieving the patient from all annoyance of pressure upon the back, or injury to the cord. The power required to retain your rupture is *one half less* than that of other Trusses. They do not move on the body—are clean, durable and cheap.

Avoid the Spring Bow Truss.

And secure your safety and comfort by purchasing WHITE'S. And should Carpenter be an incomparable test umeir, worthy the attention of the profession, and the wearer.

An illustrated pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free by addressing

J. M. ALCOTT,
Wholesale and Retail Agent, Milwaukee.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

jel9 2031d&wtf

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE A home for their family, read the following: I have left with me ten acres of land, all enclosed and under cultivation, with a block house, two miles from city limits, which can be purchased for the small sum of seven hundred dollars, and on such terms that any one who has any money or industry about him, can pay for it. For further information call at my office.

CALEB WALL.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS —IN— Spring and Summer Goods!! —AT— 181 EAST WATER STREET.

MACK BROTHERS,

WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 21st, an extensive and select assortment of SILK ROBES, from $20 to $30 per robe, worth $30 to $50. SILKS by the yard, from 50c to $1, worth 75c to $1,25. BLACK SILKS, all qualities. BAREGE AND BAREGE ANGLAIS, in robes and by the yard, greatly under cost of importation. ORGANDIE ROBES, elegant styles, from $4 to $8, worth $8 to $15. FRENCH ORGANDIES, (best qualities), in Chintz and Plain Colors, from 25c to 37½c per yard, worth 40c to 45c. GRENADINES, Japanese Grenadines. Fine Dress Goods, Chailies, Alexandres, Delaines, Poil de Chevre, and Fashionable Dress Goods, thirty per cent under cost of importation. 30 pieces French Chintzes and Colored Brilliants at reduced prices. 200 pieces Irish Linen at 25c per yd, worth 50c. Also, finer qualities in proportion.

Linen and Muslin Cur ains reduced 40 per cent.

Bargains in Damasks, Towelings, Napkins, &c.

At 3 New Goods for Traveling Dresses, New Mourning Goods, new Plaids, Barèges and Brilliants, New Laces and Embroideries, New Gloves and Hosiery, New Bonnets, Ribbons and Parasols, New Mantillas, at prices never before heard of. Real Indian Cashmere Shawls, and other Shawls, &c., at very low prices.

Domestic Goods of every kind and description, at manufacturer's prices.

MACK BROTHERS,
181 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

sept29'59d1y

NEW AND CHOICE SPRING GOODS

J. L. DAVIS,

178 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

Has Opened one of the LARGEST STOCKS —OF— GREAT BARGAINS —IN— Spring and Summer Goods!! —AT— 181 EAST WATER STREET.

MACK BROTHERS,

WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 21st, an extensive and select assortment of SILK ROBES, from $20 to $30 per robe, worth $30 to $50. SILKS by the yard, from 50c to $1, worth 75c to $1,25. BLACK SILKS, all qualities. BAREGE AND BAREGE ANGLAIS, in robes and by the yard, greatly under cost of importation. ORGANDIE ROBES, elegant styles, from $4 to $8, worth $8 to $15. FRENCH ORGANDIES, (best qualities), in Chintz and Plain Colors, from 25c to 37½c per yard, worth 40c to 45c. GRENADINES, Japanese Grenadines. Fine Dress Goods, Chailies, Alexandres, Delaines, Poil de Chevre, and Fashionable Dress Goods, thirty per cent under cost of importation. 30 pieces French Chintzes and Colored Brilliants at reduced prices. 200 pieces Irish Linen at 25c per yd, worth 50c. Also, finer qualities in proportion.

Linen and Muslin Curtains reduced 40 per cent.

Bargains in Damasks, Towelings, Napkins, &c.

At 3 New Goods for Traveling Dresses, New Mourning Goods, new Plaids, Barèges and Brilliants, New Laces and Embroideries, New Gloves and Hosiery, New Bonnets, Ribbons and Parasols, New Mantillas, at prices never before heard of. Real Indian Cashmere Shawls, and other Shawls, &c., at very low prices.

Domestic Goods of every kind and description, at manufacturer's prices.

MACK BROTHERS,
181 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

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NEW AND CHOICE SPRING GOODS

J. L. DAVIS,

178 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

Has Opened one of the LARGEST STOCKS

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON'S FIRST PREMIUM Celebrated Family and Manufacturers SEWING MACHINES.

THESE MACHINES ARE FIRST CLASS and make the well known SHUTTLE, or LOCK STITCH, which for economy, durability and beauty for trimming will take the lead of any stitch.

The proprietors warrant their machines to do more work and give better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other Sewing Machine in the market, and to sew from the finest of cambric to the heaviest cloth or hard leather, with the machine running at the highest speed, and will warrant any machine to work perfectly for three years. We guarantee to keep in order the machine that will do this as the best for family use.

Family Machines from $50 to 125.

All of these machines, Family, Manufacturers and large size, will run upon the same principle, and free from all WIRE SPRINGS, LEATHER, OR RUBBER PADS which cause so much annoyance in other machines. For manufacturing purposes this machine has no rivals; for Tailors, Harness Makers, and for any one who wishes a reliable machine, and one that will do a wide range of work, we think it stands at the head of Sewing Machines. Cotton, Linen and Silk WE DEFY THE WORLD.

Manufacturing Machines from $85 to 125.

☞ All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machines in market, or money refunded.

☞ Constantly on hand—all kinds of Sewing Machine findings.

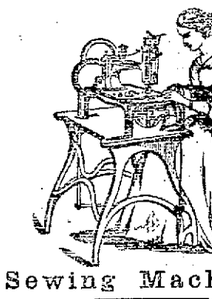
CALL AND EXAMINE before Purchasing.

☞ OFFICE 403 Main st., opposite Young's Block, First Square North of the Newhall House, Milwaukee.

E. HAINES, Agent.

☞ COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED. jel2 2d&w3m

SINGER'S GENUINE



Sewing Machines.

General Depot for the North-West NO. 17 Newhall House, - - - Milwaukee.

HAS COME! HAS COME! HAS COME! The Good Time has Come! SINGER'S No. 2 Sewing Machine

Can now be had for.....$100
Do. No. 1.....90

☞ For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and highest premium machine in the World.—*N. Y. Singer & Co's Gazette.*

☞ We have tried them in our own families and find them superior to any in use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Family Sewing Machines from Forty to Seventy-five Dollars.

☞ Machine Twist of superior quality. Needles, Bobbins, Shuttles, &c., and every article used or appertaining to Singer's Machines, can be had at this agency.

W. H. SPEAR,
Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.,
No. 17 Newhall House.

nov18 2m3 d&wly

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125. HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper work than a seamstress can, even if she serves for *seventeen years*.

☞ A new Shuttle Machine for manufacturing purposes for $60.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee

jy15 3m2 d—ly2dp J. A. PRENUP, Agent.

Furniture and Upholstery.

AUGUST FLERTZHEIM, CABINET MAKER, AND MANUFACTURER OF FINE & COMMON FURNITURE.

UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Oneida Street, North Side, TWO DOORS EAST OF THE BRIDGE. ap14d3m

FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of August Flertzheim and Geo. Geo. E. Almendinger, in the Firm of NOYES, FLERTZHEIM & CO. Will continue the

Furniture and Upholstery

Business in

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PARKER, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. je15i19d&wtwly

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain to correct all irregularities, Painful Menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing REGULAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail on enclosing $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 631, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States. B. B. HUTCHINS,

General Agent for the United States,

No. 14 Broadway, New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

☞ Sold in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and H. Bosworth & Son. mar3389dawoow

Bryant's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Tasteless as the honeyed dew,
Painless in its action, too:
Harmless as the roses breath,
But to worms immediate death—
BRYANT'S VERMIFUGE of course
Is the mother's grand resource.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. je15d1m

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!

AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by

WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.,

oct15i26&wawly New York.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

CONQUERS THE MOST INVETERATE Dry cough, relieves the throat of the tough mucus which obstructs the breathing, soothes the irritated lungs, promotes healthy perspiration, and invariably cures, in their early stages, consumption and bronchitis.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Foss, Jr., and other druggists. je19 1m

XENOSSA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west

☞ For particulars and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

aug15i8dawly1yr.

Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

THESE DISEASES ARE TOO WELL known to require any description. How many thousands are every year carried to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge Consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS each week and disease of any kind is impossible. Consumption and lung difficulties always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells by bad blood. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter; and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river loaning these elements of fertility in its course, causes the before barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health, and bloom with unfading beauty.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers. je20 961 dowoeowim

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

IS AN AUTHORIZED PROFESSIONAL curative. Dr. McC. is one of the most distinguished medical men in America, and his guarantee cannot be questioned. This preparation he declares from his own experience to be a swift and positive cure for colds, coughs, catarrh, influenza and sore throat. It is popular throughout the Union.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Foss, Jr., and other druggists. je19d1m

DEAD SHOT for BED-BUGS, Roaches, Ants, &c.—Faithfully applied, it remains one year a trap ready to kill those noxious tormentors of our nightly rest.

THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER DESTROYS FLIES INSTANTLY. Every sheet will kill a quart. Commence early and the house may be kept clear of flies all summer. Both to be had for sale by the Druggists everywhere. Send for a sample sheet. Sold by all good Druggists.

L. D. FLETCHER & SON,
je15i8'3dlm St. Albans Vt., Proprietors.

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS

OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufactures in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of Gold and Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy29.

Banking and Exchange.

A SAVINGS BANK

AT NORTH-WEST CORNER OF MAIN and Wisconsin Streets, has been opened upon the Eastern plan of allowing interest on deposites. Any amount may be deposited not less than one dollar. Interest allowed upon deposites running over thirty days, and interest compounded every six months. Every exertion will be made to render this institution prompt, reliable and in every respect worthy of confidence. Drafts furnished on all Eastern Money Exchange, Gold and silver bought and sold. HARVEY TESKY,

mar26i5dd1y Principal and Manager.

PRICE, FARMER & CO.

BANKERS & DEALERS IN

Bank Notes, Specie & Exchange,

NO. 15 NEWHALL HOUSE, MIL.,

COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITTED promptly at current rates of exchange.

REFER TO

Continental Bank, N. Y.; Dr. Cummings, President Girard Bank, Philadelphia; Merchants Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Cincinnati; A. Ladue, Treasurer, St. Louis; State Bank Wisconsin, Milwaukee. mar24d3m1y

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IN OUR BOAT.

Stars trembled o'er us and sunset before us,
Mountains in shadow and forest asleep;
Down the dim river we float on forever,
Speak not, ah, breathe not, there's peace on the deep.

Come not, pale Sorrow, fare thi to-morrow,
Rest softly falling o'er eyelids that weep:
While down the river we float on forever,
Speak not, ah, breathe not, there's peace on the deep.

Heaven shine above us, bless all that love us,
All whom we love in thy tenderness keep!
While down the river we float on forever,
Speak not, ah, breathe not, there's peace on the deep.

THE PHANTOM HAND.

I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away.

In a lonely part of the bleak and rocky coast of Scotland, there dwelt a being who was designated by the few that knew and feared him, the Warlock Fisher. He was in truth, a singular and fearful old man. For years he had followed his dangerous occupation alone; adventuring forth in weather which appalled the stoutest of the stout hearts that occasionly exchanged a word with him in passing to and fro in their mutual employment. Of his name, birth or descent, nothing was known; but the fecundity of conjecture had supplied an unfailing stock of materials on these points. Some said he was the devil incarnate; others said he was a Dutchman, or some other 'far away foreigner,' who had fled to these comparative solitudes for a shelter from the retribution due to some grevious crime; and all agreed that he was neither a Scot nor a true man.—In outward form, however, he was still 'a model of a man,' tall and well made, though in years, his natural strength was far from being abated. His matted black hair, hanging in elf-locks about his ears and shoulders, together with the perpetual sulliness which seemed native in the expression of his features, neither regular nor pleasing, gave him an appearance unendurably disgusting. He lived alone, in a hovel of his own construction, partially scooped out of the rock—was never known to have suffered a visitor within his walls, to have spoken a kind word, or done a kind action.

Once, indeed, he performed an act, which in a less ominous being, would have been lauded as the extreme of heroism. In a dreadful stormy morning, a fishing boat was seen in great distress, making for the shore—there was a father and two sons in it. The danger became eminent, as they neared the rocky promotory of the fisher—and the boat upset. Women and boys were screaming and gesticulting from the beach, in all the wild and useless energy of despair, but assistance was nowhere to be seen. The father and one of the lads disappeared forever; but the younger boy clung with extraordinary resolution to the inverted vessel. By accident, the Warlock Fisher came to the door of his hovel, saw the drowning lad, and plunged instantaneously into the sea. For some minutes he was invisable amid the angry turmoil, but he swam like an inhabitant of the fearful element, and bore the boy to the beach. From fatigue or fear, or the effects of both united, the poor lad died shortly afterwards, and his grateful relatives industriously insisted, that he had been blighted in the grasp of his unhallowed rescuer!

Towards the end of the autumn, the weather frequently becomes so broken and stormy in these parts, as to render the sustenance derived from fishing extremely precarious.—Against this, however, the Warlock Fisher was provided, for, caring little for weather, and apparently less for life, he went out in all seasons, and was known to be absent for days, during the most violent storms, when every hope of seeing him again was lost.—Still nothing harmed him: he came drifting back again the same way ward, unfearing, unhallowed animal. To account for this, it was understood that he was in connexion with smugglers; that his days of absence were spent in their service—in reconnoitering for their safety, and assisting their preluntions. Whatever of truth there might be in it, it was well known that the Warlock Fisher never wanted for ardent spirits; and so free was he in their use, and of tobacco, that he has been heard, in a long and dreary winter's night, caroling songs in a strange tongue, with all the fervor of an inspired bacchanal. It has been said, too, at such times he held a strange talk with some who never answered, deprecated sights which no one else could see, and exhibited the fury of an outrageous maniac.

It was towards the close of an autumn day, that a tall young man was seen surveying the barren rocks, and apparently deserted shores, near the dwelling of the Fisher.—He wore the inquiring aspect of a stranger, and yet his step indicated a previous acquaintance with the scene. The sun was flinging his boldest radiance on the rolling ocean; as the youth ascended the rugged path which led to the Warlock Fisher's hut. He surveyed the door for a moment, as if to be certain of the spot; and then, with one stroke of the foot, dashed the door inwards It was damp and tenantless. The stranger set down his bundle, kindled a fire, and remained in quiet possession. In a few hours the Fisher returned. He started involuntarily at the sight of the intruder, who sprang to his feet, ready for any emergency.

"What seek you in my hut?" said the Fisher.

"A shelter for the night—the hawks are out."

"Who directed you to me?"

"Old acquaintance!"

"Never saw you with my eyes—shiver me! But never mind, you look like the breed—a ready hand and a light heel, ha! All's right, tap your keg!"

No sooner said than done. The keg was broached, and a good brown basin of double hollands were brimming at the lips of Warlock Fisher. The stranger did himself a similar service, and they grew friendly.—The Fisher could not avoid placing his hand before his eyes once or twice, as if he wished to avoid the keen gaze of the stranger, who still plied the fire with fuel and his host with hollands. Reserve was at length annihilated, and the Fisher jocularly said——

"Well, so we're old acquaintance ha!"

"Ay, said the young man, with another searching glance. I was in doubt at first but now I'm certain."

"And what's to be done?" said the Fisher.

"Another after midnight you must put me on board ——'s boat; she'll be abroad — They'll run a light to the mast head, for which you will steer. You're a good hand at the helm in a dark and rough sea."

"How, if I will not?" was the reply.

"Then your life or mine."

They sprang to their feet simultaneously; and an immediate encounter seemed inevitable.

"Pshaw!" said the Fisher, sinking on his seat, "what madness this is! I was a thought warm with liquor, and the recollections of past times were rising on my memory.—Think not of it. I heard these words once before," and he ground his teeth in rage.—"Yes, once; but in a shriller voice than yours! Sometimes too, the bastard rises to my view; and then I smite him so—bah! give us another basin full!" he struck short at vacancy, snatched the beverage from the stranger, and drank it off. "An hour after midnight, said ye?"

"Ay—you'll see no bastard then."

"Worse—may be—worse," muttered the Fisher, sinking into abstraction, and glaring wildly on the flickering embers before him.

"Why, how's this?" said the stranger.—"Are your senses playing bo-peep with the ghost of a pigeon livered coast captain, eh? Come take another pull at the keg, to clear your head lights, and tell us a bit of you ditty."

The Fisher took another draught, and proceeded:

"About five-and-twenty years ago, a stranger came to this hut—may the curse of God annihilate him!"—

"Amen to that," said the young man.

"He brought with him a boy and a girl, a purse of gold, and——the arch fiend's tongue, to tempt me! Well it was to take these children out to sea—upset the boat—and lose them!"

"And you did so," interrupted the stranger.

"I tried—but listen. One fine evening, I took them out; the sun sank rapidly; and I knew by the freshening of the breeze, there would be a storm. I was not mistaken. It came on even faster than I wished. The children were alarmed—the boy in particular, grew suspicious; he insisted that I had an object in going out so far at sunset. This irritated me—and I rose up to smite him, when the fair girl interposed her fragile form between us. She screamed for mercy, and clung to my arm with the desperation of despair, I could not shake her off. The boy had the spirit of a man; he seized a piece of spar, and struck me on the temples. 'Now, you villain!' said he, 'your life or mine!' At that moment the boat upset, and we were all adrift. The boy I never again saw—a tremendous sea broke between us—but the wretched girl clung to me like hate!—her dying scream is ringing in my ears like madness! I struck her forehead, and she sank—all but her hand, one little white hand would not sink! I threw myself on my back, and struck at it with both my feet—and then I thought it sunk forever. I made the shore with difficulty, for I was stunned and senseless, and the ocean heaved as though it would wash away the mortal world; and the lightning blazed as if all hell had come to light the scene of warfare! I have never since been on the sea at midnight, but that hand has followed or preceeded me; I have never——" Here he sank down from his seat, and rolled himself in agony upon the floor.

"Poor wretch," muttered the stranger, "what hinders now, my long sought vengeance? Even with my foot—but thou shalt share my murdered sister's grave!"

"A shot is fired—look out for the light!" said the young man.

The Fisher went to the door; but suddenly started back, clasping his hands before his face.

"Fire and brimstone! there it is again!" he cried.

"What?" said his companion, looking coolly around him.

"That infernal hand! Lightnings blast it! but that's impossible," he added, in a fearful undertone, which sounded as if some of the eternal rocks around him were adding a response to his imprecations—that's impossible! It is a part of them—it has been so for years—darkness could not shroud it—distance could not seperate it from my burning eye-balls! awake, it was there—asleep, it flickered and blazed before me! it has been my rock ahead through life, and it will herald me to hell!" So saying he pressed his sinewy hands upon his face, and buried his head between his knees, till the rock beneath him seemed to shake with his uncontroilable agony.

"Again it beckons me!" starting up; ten thousand fires are blazing in my heart—in my brain! where, where can I be worse!—Fiend I defy thee!"

"I see nothing," said his companion with unalterable composure.

"You see nothing!" thundered the Fisher, with mingled sarcasm and fury; "look there!" He snatched his hand, and pointing steadily into the gloom, again murmured,—"Look there! look there!"

At that moment the lightning blazed around with an appalling brilliancy, and the stranger saw a small white hand, pointing tremulously upwards.

"I saw it then," said he, "but it was not hers! Infatuated villain!" he continued, with irrepressible energy, "it is not my sister's hand—no, it is the incarnate fiend's who tempted you to perdition—begone together!"

He aimed a dreadful blow at the astonished Fisher, who instinctively avoided the stroke. Mutually wound up to the highest pitch of anger, they grappled each other's throat, set their feet, and straitened for the throw, which was inevitably to bury both in the wild waves beneath. A faint shriek was heard, and a gibbering, as of many voices, came fluttering around them.

"Chatter on," said the Fisher, "the joins you now!"

"Together—it will be together!" said the stranger, as, with a last desperate effort, he bent his adversary backward from the beating cliff. The voice of the Fisher sounded hoarsely in execretion, as they dashed into the sea together; but what he said was drowned in the hoarser murmur of the uplashing surge. The body of the stranger was found, on the next morning, flung far upon the rocky shore—but that of the murderer was gone forever!

The superstitious peasantry of the neighborhood, still consider the spot haunted; and at midnight, when the waves dash fitfully against the perilous crags, and the bleak winds sweep with long and angry moans around them; they still hear the gibbering of the fiend, and the mortal execrations of the Warlock Fisher!—but after that fearful night, no man ever saw the PHANTOM HAND.

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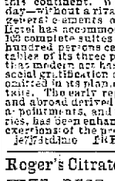
SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.

For Hot and Cold Dishes of all Kinds.



THIS MOST DELIcious and appetising Sauce, invented by the renowned Soyer, late of the London Reform Club, is, since its decease, manufactured by Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, from the original recipe in the favorite Sauce in England and on the Continent, with which and growing reputation it has effected the most marvellous cures, and is much approved of as an assistant to the appetite and aid in digestion.

Opinions of the London Press.

"We recommend our correspondent to try MONS. SOYER'S new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana's Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish receipt of its flavor is excellent, and it affords a grateful relief in cases of SLOW AND WEAK DIGESTION."—*The Lancet.*

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—*Globe.*

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—*Atlas.*

Sole Agents for the United States.

GARDNER G. Y. RILEY, 217 Fulton st., New York, and HEAT & HAYES, St Cornhill, Boston.

For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers, everywhere. jan17j2 3ndeodly

FRENCH'S HOTEL

On the European Plan,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Single Rooms 50 Cents per Day.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort St., (Opposite City Hall,)

Meals, as they may be ordered, in the spacious Restaurant. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—Hackneys of Runners and Hackmen, who solicit fares will be discharged from my employ.

jan21d92d17 R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

From W. H. McDonald's Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Baker's Premium Chocolate!

W. BAKER & CO.'S AMERICAN, French, Homœopathic, and Vanilla Premium Chocolate, Breakfast Cocoa, Cocoa Paste, Cocoa Nibs, Soluble Homœopathic and Dietetic Cocoa, Cocoa Shells and Cracked Cocoa.

Caution.—The valuable, nutritious, and delicious beverages, for more than *three-fourths of a century,* are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality, and warranted pure from any other substance. Recommended and used in the United States, As nourishment for children, invalids and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in nervous and

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Arrival of the Steamship Adriatic.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The Church Parks abolition bill was thrown out of the House of Lords by a great majority.

£12,000,000 railway obligations are to be introduced this month.

The Emperor returned to Paris on the 13th.

The German Princes were unanimous a the preliminary Conference on questions rt ferring to the relations of Foreign Powers.

Napoleon repeated peaceful assurances at the interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia, which was most cordial.

He did not allude to the question of the German policy or to the Italian question.

Switzerland protests against the cession o Northern Savoy to France.

The two steamers captured by the Neapolitans displayed Sardinian and American flags. They contained 32 cannons two millions pounds of powder, considerable specie and 800 armed passengers, who were made prisoners. Everything was conveyed to Gaeta.

The Sardinian Minister demanded restitution.

The English Ambassador supported the demand.

The concentration of the Piedmontese army in Ferara is confirmed.

The convocation of the Sicilian Parliament, according to the laws of 1848, was shortly expected, for the purpose of ratifying the proclamation which decrees to forfeiture the rights of Bourbons and the union of Sicily to the kingdom of Sardinia, under Emanuel.

TURIN, June 27.—M. Thowend and the Marquis de Antonia were present at the interview of the Commander de Martino with the Emperor.

It is stated that the Emperor in reply to de Martino said, "six weeks ago I could and should have been happy to accept the *role* of mediator, but posterior engagements prevent my doing so to-day."

General Lamoriciere had despatched troops to the Neapolitan frontier.

It was asserted that Piedmont had promised to prevent an invasion on the Papal frontier, unless such invasion was in consequence of a declaration of war by any power.

This declaration of Piedmont is said to have been communicated to the Pope.

A letter from Naples, of the 12th, mentions under great reserve, the rumor that 2,000 Garibaldians, supposed to be commanded by Col. Medici, had landed at Catunzaro in Calabria. It was also rumored that an insurrection had commenced in Calabria, and that the Neapolitan Government had sent General Nunzianti there as *alter ego*.

Other letters from Naples say that General Pianetti, the commander of the army in the Abruzzi, had been summoned to act in Calabria.

The French Government had declined any intervention.

A council of the Royal family was summoned for the 12th to deliberate. A political demonstration was expected on the 13th. Great anxiety prevailed among all classes.

Eight French and two English men-of-war were in the Bay of Naples.

Letters from Palermo to the 18th estimate the forces of Garibaldi at 4,000.

Seven persons, found plundering, had been shot by order of Garibaldi.

Garibaldi had opened a national subscription in behalf of the war. The Archbishop and all the noble families of Sicily has subscribed.

PALERMO, June 10th.—A decree of Garibaldi's fixes the 19th of June for the levy of the men furnished by the conscription, and the 20th of June for the departure of the conscripts for Palermo and Catina.

It is officially stated that Austria would be able in a fortnight to bring into the field 600,000 men.

MADRID, June 13th.—The Senate has unanimously refused to receive the manifesto of Don Juan.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

FARTHER POINT, June 30.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool June 20th, Londonderry, June 21st, has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

The Baden Conference ended on the 17th.

The French and Prussian journals declare the peace of Europe consolidated.

All was quiet in Sicily. Garibaldi was organizing for an effort on the main land.

One of the captured steamers carried the American colors.

LONDON, June 21st.—An extraordinary meeting of the Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation Company was called for yesterday, to adopt a resolution for an increase of capital from £500,000 to £750,000, and to authorize the directors to borrow money.

Mr. Harvey Lewis, who presided, announced that it had been determined that the proposal for increasing the capital should stand over until the result of the first voyage of the *Connaught* is known.

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Opinione* has received a second warning for publishing Victor Hugo's speech. The reason assigned is that the speech contains a violent appeal to revolutionary partisans.

Thirty-six villas are reported burned in Mount Lebanon.

The Turkish soldiers sent to protect the Christians, joined the Druses and participated in the massacre.

Breckinridge Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here this evening to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. Hon. Charles J Ingersoll presided, with an imposing list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries The resolutions adopted re-affirm the Cincinnati platform and the explanatory resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee of the Charleston Convention. They also declare that the Front Street Theatre nominations are a mere nullity, and that the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane is entitled to the respect and earnest support of the Democratic party.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The steamships *City of Washington*, *Harmonia* and *Illinois* sailed to-day for Europe with 580 passengers and $1,800,000 in specie.

Heenan did not come in the *Adriatic*; he has taken passage in the *Vanderbilt*, July 5th.

Mr. Henry Mercier, the new French Ambassador, was a passenger in the *Adriatic*

Three Hungarians, long residents in this country, left in the *City of Washington* to join Garibaldi's forces.

A Fight at the Douglas Serenade.

New York, June 3.—3 P. M.

At the Douglas serenade, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, speeches were made by Douglas, Gayles, and Messrs. McGweeney and Delany. Towards the close a fight occurred, in which one of the employees of the hotel was badly beaten by rowdies.

Pemberton Mill Insurance.

BOSTON, July 2.

J. M. Balch, President of the Boylston Insurance Company of Boston, J. Y. Smith, of Providence, and B. H. Heald, of New York, Referees on the claim for insurance on the Pemberton Mills Company, have awarded $93,375, which is 23 1 2 per cent. of the sum for which the mill was insured.

Destructive Firer.

NEW YORK, July 3.—3 P. M.

Three general fires occurred here last night. One in Chatham st., destroyed the building occupied by Melon, Parker & Wilcox, and others. Loss $25,000.

Another in Grand street destroyed several buildings, including the fire-works establishment of Rapteal & Weaner. Loss $10,000.

Breckinridge and Lane in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 30.

The Breckinridge wing of the Democracy is to have a ratification meeting here next Friday night They are, in this State, getting decidedly the advantage of the Douglas men.

P. B. COOK. J. K. SAUNDERS.

COOK & SAUNDERS, GENERAL

Auction and Commission House!

McGREGOR, IOWA.

WILL RECEIVE AND SELL ALL kinds of property (except Liquors) and attend to all Agency Business entrusted to their care, for a reasonable Commission. ☞ Prompt returns will be made for all property sold by us.

REFER TO:

EVANS & McCRARY, Land Dealers, McGregor.
LANGWORTHY & BRO., Bankers, Dubuque.
J. K. GRAVES & CO.
CHEEVER, LEE & SCOTT, Dry Go ds Men, Dubuque
L. B. RANDALL, Prest. State Bank.
K. HENDERSON, Wholesale Grocer, Chicago.
S. YERKES & CO. St. Louis, Mo
PARLIN J. ADAMS, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
jan29eod3m

Nearly 200 Songs for 12 Cents!

THE SHILLING SONG BOOK, CONtaining all the best songs of the day, a large number of which are not to be found in any other collection. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 77 Washington street, Boston. For sale by H. N. HEMSTEAD.
jun29eod1y

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

WANT TO EXCHANGE TWELVE Thousand Dollars worth of assorted clothing and some dry goods for one or three small farms, or for good city mortgages. The farms we want must be in Milwaukee county. Will take property worth considerably over twenty hundred dollars in exchanges, whatever. CALEB WALL, Agent.

REMOVAL.

J. HOBART & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Tobacco, &c., have removed from their old stand to 199 MAIN STREET, the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Green & Sutton.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY P. M., July 3d, 1860.

The demand for Eastern Exchange keeps pretty well up with the supply, which is much larger than at this period last year, thus indicating that our merchants have increased their purchases at the East to an extent fully equal to the increase in our exports of breadstuffs. The selling rate is 1¾c prem. at the Banks, and buying 1¾. There is no scarcity of money for legitimate business purposes.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—We have the following stock quotations from New York by telegraph to-day:

STOCKS—C & T 30¾; G & C 63½; I-C scrip 62¾; C & R I 70¾; C B & Q 78; C C & C 96; Panama 126; M S guar 30; do 1st 81; do 2d 65½; N C 6's 84½; Tenn 6's 84½; Reading 49½; Harlem 12¾; Pac Mail 59¾; Erie 18½; N Y C 81¾; Penn 68¾; D & H 96¾; Tenn 6's 92¾; Erie 8d 91¾.

STATEMENT OF THE WAUKESHA COUNTY BANK, JULY 2d.

Resources.

Bills discounted	$71,889 36
State Stocks	77,000 00
Due from Banks	7,872 05
Office Furniture	2,407 92
Cash	20,192 40
	$180,242 93

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$75,000 00
Circulation	66,259 00
Due Depositors on Demand	20,493 11
Due others not included under either head	12,210 72
	$180,2422 83

WM. BLAIR, Cashier.

This Bank pays the Stockholders a six per cent. dividend from the past six month's earnings.

BANK OF MILWAUKEE.—We republish the semi-annual statement of this bank as there was a rather serious typographical error in the report we published yesterday; representing the deposits one hundred thousand dollars less than the actual amount.

BANK OF MILWAUKEE.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts, except to Directors	$393,118 63
Due from Directors	10,050 00
Over drafts	857 76
Stocks on deposit with State Treasurer at par value	9,000 00
Cash Items	26 55
Real Estate	19,351 15
Bills of Solvent Banks and specie	56,357 15
Due from Banks	46,988 22
	$576,349 80

O. D. NASH, President.

HAMILTON B. BOX, Cashier,

LOOK OUT.—TISKEWA'S Bank Note Reporter gives notice of the existence of spurious 10's on the State Bank of Iowa.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following statement exhibits the earnings of the Mil. & Miss. R. R. for June in comparison with the earnings for the corresponding month of last year:

	1860	1859.
Freight	$61,649 24	$39 821 51
Passengers	14,169 68	21,154 84
Mails	3,356 97	1,866 66
Total	$49,165 79	$62,852 84
Decrease		3,216 05

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY P. M., July 3d, 1860.

The principal receipts and shipments to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Rail.		*By Lake.*	
Flour, bbls	551	Mdse, pkgs	893
Highwines	2	do tons	21
Sugar, hhds	20	Sugar, hhds	70
Eggs, bbls	26	do hhds	19
Wheat, bus	9,014	Molasses, bbls	54
Corn, bus	1,000	Oil, bbls	14
Hay, tons	109	Apples, bbls	30
Hides, No	195	Codfish, packs	179
do lbs	235	Stoves, No	4
Wool, lbs	13,150	Iron, bdls and bars	181
Rags, lbs	2,290	Rosin, bbls	150
Shot, lbs	2,360	Lumber, ft	50,000
Butter, lbs	140	Shingles, No	68,000

EXPORTS BY LAKE.

Flour, bbls	900
Brick	25,000

The New York market to-day, both for wheat and flour, was quiet. Milwaukee Club sold at $1,30@1,32, and Extra Western flour at $5,4 @5,60 for common to good brands. The report did not have any perceptible influence on our market, which was dull at previous quotations. The receipts were a little better than yesterday, but the sales were unimportant, not exceeding 8,000 bushels in the aggregate at $1,10 for No. 1 in store and delivered: $1,07½ for No. 2 in store and $1,12@1,13 for milling samples. Flour was entirely neglected. Oats in fair demand at 28c delivered.—Corn was offered freely for 45c, at which price there were sales of better than 1000 bus. Wool was a little firmer, if we may judge by the sales reported, mixed lots bringing 40@42c. We heard of no engagements of vessels. Vessel owners ask 5½ and 3½c for wheat to Buffalo and Oswego.

WHEAT TRADE OF MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO.—Below is a comparative statement of the movements of wheat, at Milwaukee and Chicago from January 1st to June, 30th, the first half of the year 1860:

	Receipts.	Exports by lake
Milwaukee	1,839,201	1,719,528
Chicago	1,708,008*	1,150,586*
Difference	116,303	568,942

Thus it will be seen that the receipts of wheat at Milwaukee for the first half of the present year exceed the receipts at Chicago for the same period, by 116,303 bushels, and the exports from Milwaukee by lake for the half year are more than *half a million* bushels larger than the exports from Chicago. Last year Chicago exported 2,633 836 bushels wheat more than Milwaukee. This is the first time in the history of the two cities that Milwaukee has taken the lead in the export of wheat, and there is good reason to believe that Chicago will never again see the day when she can boast of being "the greatest inland wheat market in the world."

In 1857 the wheat trade of Chicago reached its climax, and since that date has been decreasing in about the same ratio that the wheat trade of Milwaukee has been increasing. The following table showing the exports of wheat from the two cities for the three years preceding the present one will illustrate this point:

Shipments of wheat.	1857	1858	1859
From Chicago	9,140,052	9,737,388	7,507,363
From Milwaukee	2,981,311	3,004,213	4,634,927
Difference	6,929,741	6,733,025	2,693,826

Here, it will be seen, is a diminuation in the difference against Milwaukee of better than *three millions* bushels annually, since 1857 and for the first half of the present year. Milwaukee, we have shown, is half a million bushels ahead of her rival. The inference to be drawn from these facts needs no elaboration.

*These figures are from WELLS' *Com. Express*, the official organ of the Chicago Board of Trade.

PRODUCE MOVEMENTS AT NEW YORK—LARGE INCREASE IN FOREIGN EXPORTS.—The exports of flour and grain from New York, which for the first four months of the present year was quite limited, more than doubled during the fifth month, and have since been correspondingly large. The exports of wheat to the 1st of April had been only 260,000 bus; April increased them to 760,000 bus. No oats had to that date been shipped to Europe for several years; the shipments in April were nearly one hundred thousand bushels. The exports of Indian corn for four months had been only 232,000 bushels; by the first of June they had reached 923,000 bushels. We get these facts from the New York *Journal of Commerce*; also the following tables showing the exports of certain leading articles of Domestic Produce from New York to Foreign Ports for the first five months of the year:

Breadstuffs.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat flour, bbls	550836	226021	305423
Rye flour, bbls	3426	3900	4151
Corn meal, bbls	33216	26738	42021
Wheat, bus	1062031	219116	759719
Oats, bus	5555	1000	923520
Corn, bus	1371909	93884	923520
Candles, mould, bxs	29178	27948	27584
do sperm	4688	7236	10006
Cotton, bales	61838	75670	92975
Provisions,			
Pork, bbls	38286	61158	47190
Beef, bbls	42966	64182	14288
do tres			42812
Cut meats, lbs	18909350	4180287	12201087
Butter, lbs	4170399	2663415	4377859
Cheese, lbs	2019954	1849952	4877549
Lard, lbs	6757742	4882154	12922956
Rice, tres	14902	22062	17829
do bbls			10623
Tallow, lbs	644846	972917	6456766
Tobacco, crude pkgs	25462	31244	32145
do manufac. lbs	2072346	2154450	3900111

It will be seen from the above that the exports of breadstuffs for the month of May have brought the total since January 1st almost up to the corresponding period of 1858. That period, it will be remembered, was one of uncommon activity in this department, especially in the exports of wheat. The shipments of that cereal for the month of June, 1858, were nearly one and a half millions of bushels, the week ending June 15th having cleared 441,355 bushels for foreign ports. In regard to other produce the statement will also be found interesting. The shipments have been large, and the items of butter, cheese and lard are far in advance of the same period of former years.

The *Journal* also adds an interesting comparative statement of the receipts of leading articles of produce at New York for the same period:

	1859.	1860.	1860.
Ashes, bbls	9025	9308	10692
Breadstuffs,			
Wheat flour, bbls	1151903	778088	885104
Corn meal, bbls	39774	37824	52042
Wheat, bus	1673191	1335742	774252
Rye, bus	15035	15035	12822
Oats, bus	131164	3043905	1016486
Barley, bus	72208	299757	281832
Corn, bus	2913076	951852	2223812
Cotton, bales	259861	298868	220349
Naval Stores,			
Crude turpentine, bbls	43805	35603	28512
Spirits, do do	48183	49849	51140
Rosin, bbls	228206	239503	213672
Tar, bbls	24623	27103	24106
Pitch, bbls	2093	2216	2314
Provisions,			
Pork, pkgs	20341	101190	64798
Beef, pkgs	28793	49452	27153
Cut meats, pkgs	62452	48142	41499
Butter, pkgs	102837	77556	141402
Cheese, pkgs	30919	29054	17086
Lard, pkgs	49283	61878	49598
Whisky, bbls	57172	63550	82208

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